

UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 182 241 (13) A

(43) Application published 13 May 1987

(21) Application No 8625109

(22) Date of filing 20 Oct 1986

(30) Priority data

(31) 854262

(32) 24 Oct 1985

(33) NO

(51) INT CL⁴
A47C 7/02

(52) Domestic classification (Edition 1)
A4L 114 ABF

(56) Documents cited
WO 83/01184

(58) Field of search
A4L
Selected US specifications from IPC sub-class A47C

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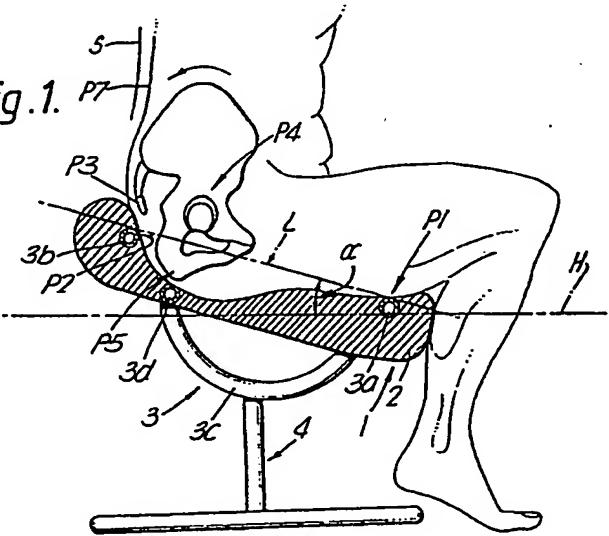
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(54) A chair without a back/a stool

(57) A chair without a back/a stool, having a seat of elastic, yielding upholstery material (2), for example foam rubber, arranged on a carrying frame (3) attached to the base (4) of a chair. The carrying frame (3) comprises a front, transverse support section (3a) and a back, transverse support section (3b) connected with each other by means of longitudinal frame sections (3c), possibly directly to the base (4). The front, support section (3a) is arranged lower than the back, support section (3b), and a possibly additional, transverse support section (3d) is arranged between said front, support section (3a) and said back, support section (3b), close to and lower than the back, support section (3b) and higher than the front support section (3a), possibly around the same height, for the correction of a person's (P) sitting position. One of the sections (3b) or (3d) may be provided with a centrally located forwardly projecting part which bears against the sitter's crutch.

Fig. 1.



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Fig. 1.

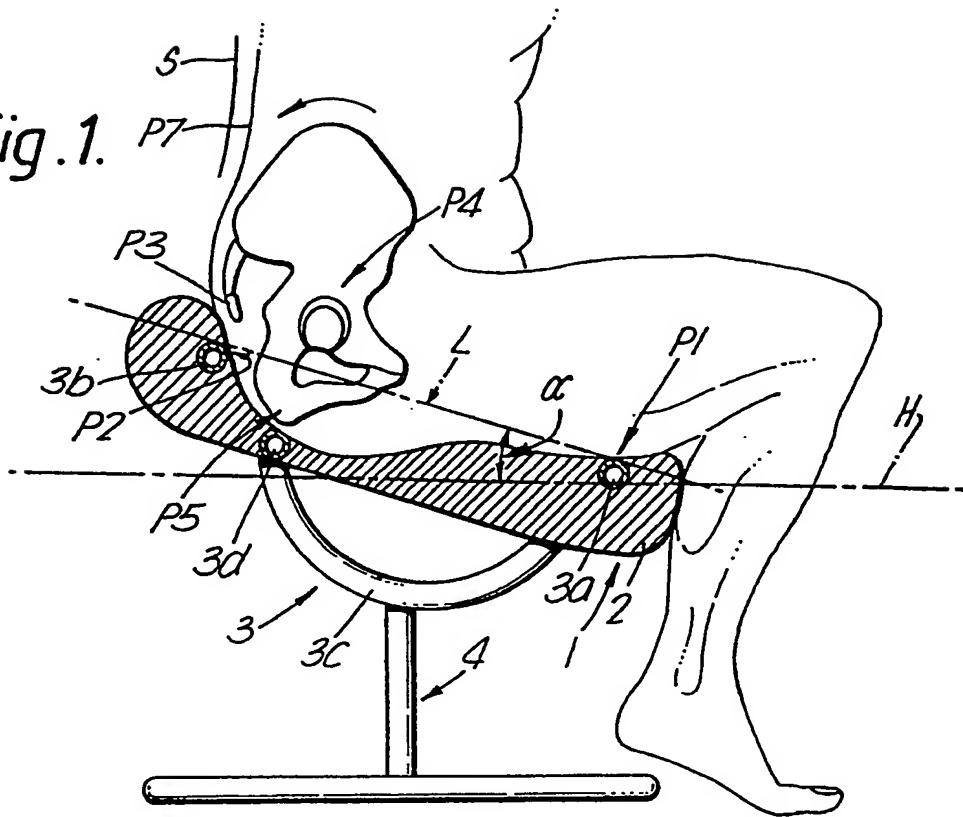
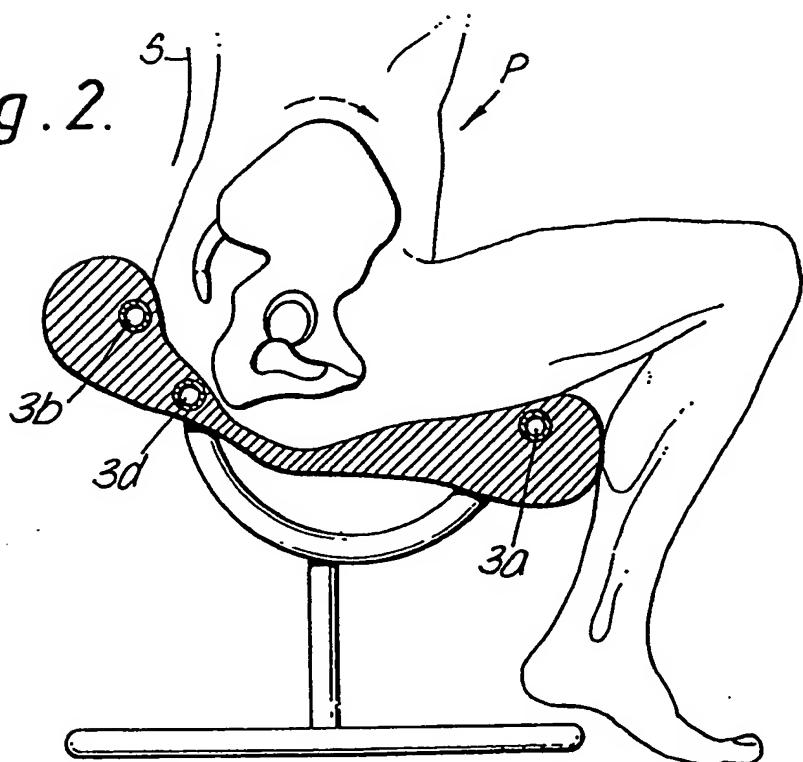


Fig. 2.



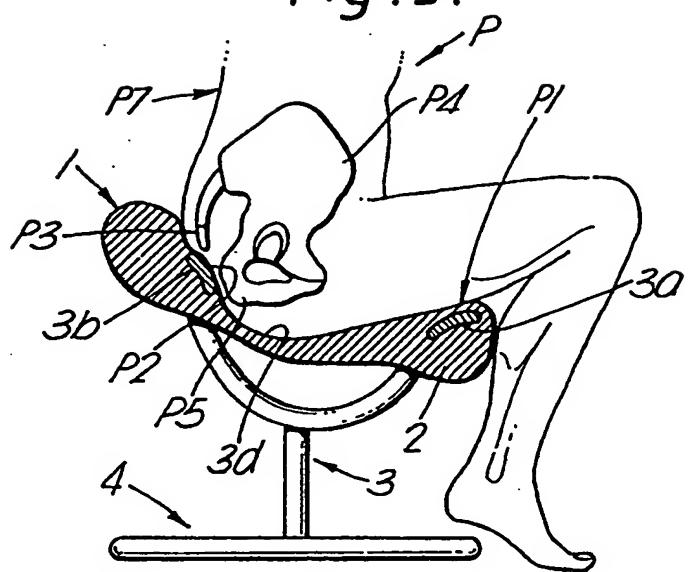
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Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

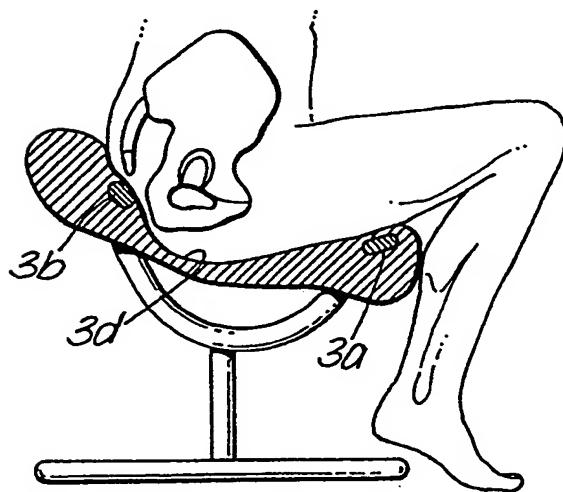
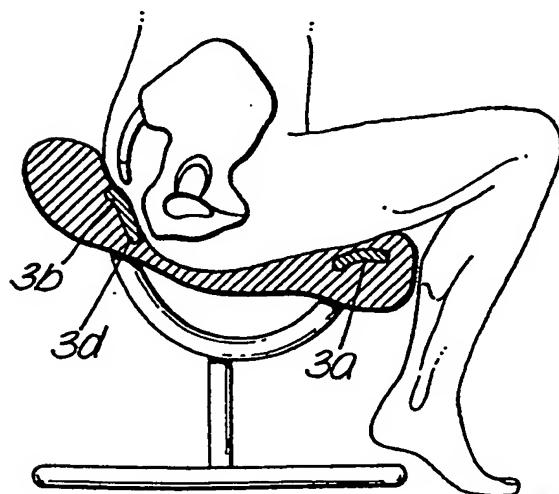


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

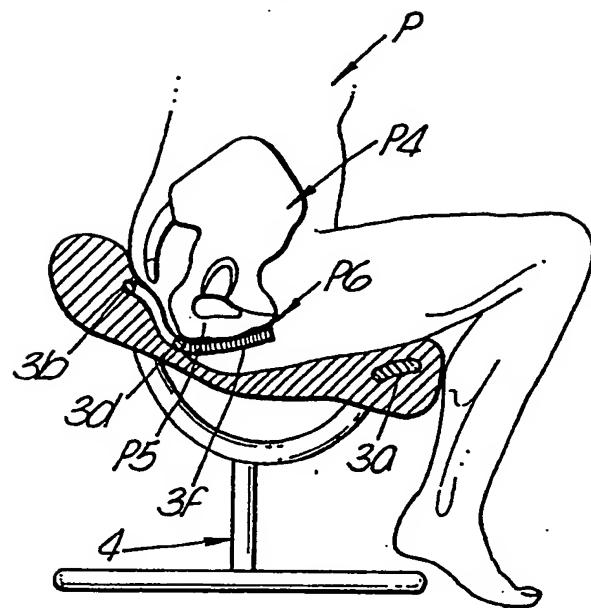
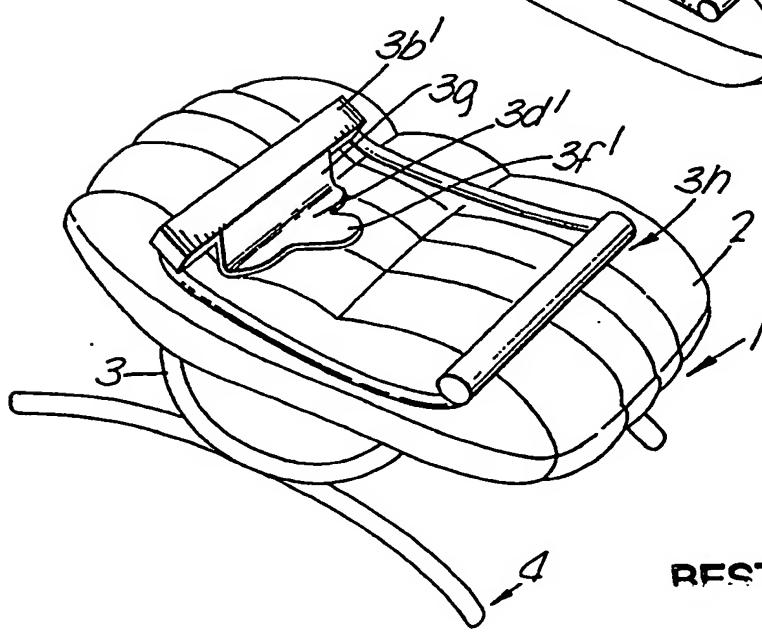
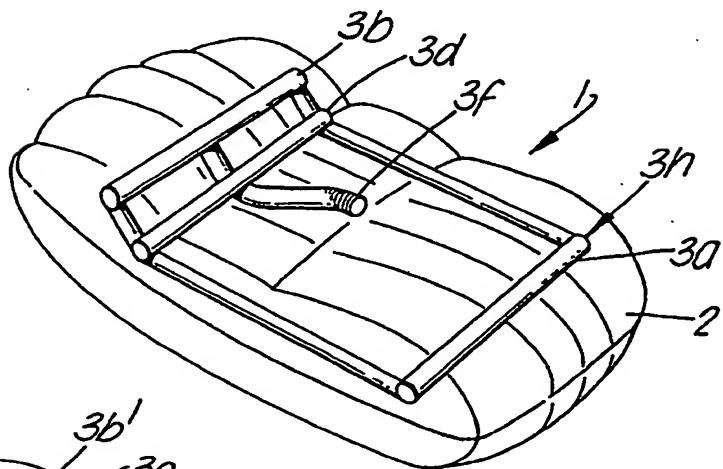


Fig. 7.



SPECIFICATION

A chair without a back/a stool

5 The present invention relates to a chair without a back, possibly a stool, of the type disclosed in the introduction to the following independent claim 1.

Prior art shows seats of chairs formed out of a rigid, partly slippery material where possibly raised 10 side sections and a raised back section conduct/ direct a person's posterior parts to a preferred sitting area on the seat and possibly prevent him from sliding out of the seat in a forward/backward direction or in a lateral direction when the seat is mounted on a 15 movable base, such as a vehicle, for example a tractor.

However, the known, shaped seats of chairs without backs do not have such a design that they correct a person's sitting position, for example from 20 a sitting position with a bent back to a sitting position with a straightened-out spinal column having a normal sway in the lumbar region.

The purpose of the present invention is to provide a seat of a chair without a back or of a stool of the type 25 mentioned by way of introduction, on which a person can sit comfortably at the same time as his sitting position is corrected to obtain a straightening-out of his entire spinal column to an upright position with a normal sway in the lumbar region.

30 In order to achieve such a sitting position by "force," that is, the shape of the seat forces a person into a "correct" sitting position, the pelvic bones of the sitting person must be tilted forward in the upper region, the tilting point being in the lower region of 35 the pelvic bones - the ischial tuberosity - in the person's posterior parts. To maintain the pelvic bones at said forward tilt and thus with the desired sway in the small of the back (the lumbar column), the person must be supported at the very back of his posterior 40 parts, in the area straight under his tailbone - coccyx. The correction of a person's sitting position and the maintenance of a the corrected position is, according to the present invention, achieved by means of a seat having the characteristic features disclosed in the 45 characterizing clause of the following independent claim 1 and in the other independent claims.

An embodiment of the subject of the invention will be further described in the following paragraphs, with reference to the drawing, where

50 *Figure 1* shows a chair according to the invention, with a person in the initial/preliminary sitting position, and

Figure 2 shows the same chair with a person in the corrected sitting position;

55 *Figure 3* shows a chair with a person in the corrected sitting position, where the intermediate support section 3d is omitted, the bottom of the seat's 1 sitting cavity being so firm that it prevents a further sliding;

60 *Figure 4* shows the same details as *Figure 3*, but with a smaller width in the back support section;

Figure 5 shows a chair with a back support section and an intermediate support section in one unit and with a person in the corrected sitting position;

65 *Figure 6* shows a chair with a person in the correc-

ted sitting position and the intermediate support section equipped with a projecting support section to bear against the person's crutch;

70 *Figure 7 and 8* show the seat of the chair according to the invention in perspective, with the support sections drawn into the upholstery material of the pillow.

The chair without a back or the stool is composed of an upholstered seat 1 where an elastic, yielding 75 upholstery material 2, for example foam rubber, is arranged on a carrying frame 3 attached to the base 4 of the chair. The carrying frame 3 comprises a front support section and a back transverse support section 3a, 3b, interconnected by means of longitudinal 80 frame sections 3c, which can run along the upholstery 2 through or outside of the upholstery material or in a downwardly directed arch on each side of the upholstery material. Said longitudinal frame sections 3c can be attached in their center to the base 4 of 85 the chair, as shown in *Figure 1*, or in some other way; for example, the base 4 of the chair may be connected with the end portions of the transverse support sections 3a, 3b. The front support section 3a is arranged lower than the back support section 3b, and an 90 additional transverse support section 3d is arranged between said front support section and the back support section 3a and 3b. The support section 3d is arranged close to and lower than the back support section 3b and higher, lower or level with the front 95 support section 3a. A line L through the front and the back support section 3a, 3b forms an acute angle with the horizontal plane H. The angle has a range of 5° to 35° and is preferably circa 15°-20°.

The front and the back support sections 3a, 3b are 100 intended to bear against the middle of the back side of the thigh P1 of a sitting person P, respectively his posterior parts P2, that is, lower than the person's tailbone P3 - coccyx or possibly sacral apex.

The intermediate support section 3d is designed so 105 that, when a person sits down, it first comes to bear against the lower part P5 of his pelvic bones P4 - ischial tuberosity. The usual back tilt of the pelvic bones P4 that the user has when he sits down will receive a forward push since the ischial tuberosity P5 110 meets a more rigid contact, thus creating a friction that stops the forward/downward sliding along the intermediate support section 3d, so that this section comes to bear against and support the side underneath or at the back of the ischial tuberosity P5. Thus

115 the upper section of the pelvic bones P4 is tilted forward to achieve a normal sway S in a person's lumbar region 7 and consequently a straightening-out of the whole spinal column. Through this process a better sitting position is achieved, as shown in *Figure 2*, where one clearly sees that the back side of the ischial tuberosity P5 is supported by the intermediate support section 3d, whereas the front support section 3b bears against the person's posterior parts P2 below the tailbone P3.

120 Said front, back and intermediate support section 3a, 3b and 3d can also be described as follows:

The front support section 3a = "The hamstring contact."

The back support section 3b = "the coccyx/sacral apex contact."

The intermediate support section 3d = "the ischium contact."

These are the essential points of contact between a person's body and the chair according to the invention.

5 As shown in Figures 3 and 4, the intermediate support section 3d can be omitted provided that the bottom of the sitting cavity in the seat 1 is so firm that it prevents a further sliding, as is also shown in
 10 Figure 4. The intermediate and the back support sections 3d, 3b can also be combined into one section, such as shown in Figure 5 where the back support section 3b is made broader to support the back side of the ischial tuberosity P5 and the posterior parts P2
 15 below the tailbone P3 - coccyx.

Figure 6 shows a chair with the intermediate and the back support sections 3d, 3b combined, the intermediate support section having a projection 3f that bears against the person's P crutch P6 to support the
 20 public symphysis. This design prevents the pelvic bones from hanging too far forward and thus increasing the lumbar lordosis (straightened-out sway-back).

Two embodiments of the chair according to the invention are shown in Figures 7 and 8, where the support section 3f bearing against the person's P crutch - the pubic symphysis - P6 is formed as a longitudinal body connected with the intermediate and back support sections 3d, 3b and shaped to bear against the
 25 bottom of the pelvic bones P4 from the ischial tuberosity P5 to the pubic symphysis P6.

Figure 8 shows that the back, intermediate and central support sections 3b, 3d, 3f make up a plate formed by a transverse surface in the back 3b', a
 30 downward step 3g and a lower, transverse surface 3d' which extends in an upward direction into a narrow projection 3f'.

Furthermore, both Figures 7 and 8 show that at least two of the support sections 3a, 3b, 3d, 3f make up a frame 3h embedded in the upholstery material 2 of the seat 1. The frame 3h is further connected with the base 4 of a chair either directly or through a carrying frame 3.

Figures 6 and 7 have thus a frame 3h that, by means of good upholstery, make cushioned "cribs" for the ischium P5 and pubis P6 and practically locks the pelvis P4 into the desired position, achieving a kind of "saddle" effect in a normal sitting position.

50 CLAIMS

1. A chair without a back/a stool having an upholstered seat (1) where an elastic, yielding upholstery material (2), for example foam rubber, is arranged on a carrying frame (3) attached to the basis (4) of a chair, said carrying frame (3) comprising a front, transverse support section and a back, transverse support section (3a, 3b), characterized in that the front support section (3a) is arranged lower than the back support section (3b), and that an additional support section (3d) is arranged between said front support section and said back support section (3a, 3b), close to and lower than the back support section (3b) and higher than the front support section (3a), for the
 55 correction of a person's sitting position.

2. A chair according to claim 1, characterized in that the front and the back support sections (3a, 3b) are intended to bear against the middle of the back side of a person's (P) thighs (P1), respectively posterior parts (P2) lower than the person's (P) tailbone (P3) - coccyx, and that the intermediate support section (3d) is intended to effect, at the initial bearing against the lower section (P5) of the pelvic bones (P4) - the ischial tuberosity, a backward tilt of the upper section of the pelvic bones (P4) and thus a forward/downward slide of this part along the intermediate support section (3d) so that the latter bears supportingly against the back side of the ischial tuberosity (P5) and tilts the upper section of the pelvic bones (P4) forward to achieve a normal sway (S) in the person's (P) lumbar region (P7), and thus a straightening-out of the entire spinal column, resulting in a better sitting position.

3. A chair according to claims 1 or 2, characterized in that a line (L) through the front and the back support sections (3a, 3b) forms an acute angle (a) with a horizontal plane (H).

4. A chair according to claim 3, characterized in that the angle (a) has a range of 5°-35°.

5. A chair according to claim 1, characterized in that the intermediate support section (3d) is formed by the sitting cavity of the seat (1) and rigidly shaped to prevent a further downward and forward slide of the posterior parts (P2) when the person (P) sits down.

6. A chair according to claim 1, characterized in that the intermediate and back support sections (3d, 3b) are made into one unit.

7. A chair according to claim 1, characterized in that at least one of the back or intermediate support sections (3b, 3d) is connected with a support section (3f) projecting past the intermediate support section (3d) and located centrally in terms of the width of the seat to give a supportive bearing against a person's (P) crutch - the pubic symphysis (P6).

8. A chair according to claim 7, characterized in that the central support section (3f) is a longitudinal body shaped to bear against the pelvic bones (P4) from the ischial tuberosity (P5) to the pubic symphysis (P6).

9. A chair according to claim 7, characterized in that the back, intermediate and central support sections (3b, 3d, 3f) form a plate shaped with a back, transverse surface (3b'), a step down (3g) and a
 115 lower, transverse surface (3d') extending into an upwardly directed, narrow projection (3f').

10. A chair according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least two of the support sections (3a, 3b, 3d, 3f) form a frame (3h) embedded in the upholstery material (2) of the seat (1).

11. A backless seat substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.